MAY 18, 1776. NUMBER 1293.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON And WILLIAM HUNTER.

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The SPEECH of Governor JOHNSTONE, in the Houſe of Commons, on *Thurſday* the 26th of *October*, 1775.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

I KNOW there are many men high in favour who are for *abridging the liberties of the people* in the colonies. My ſyſtem, on the contrary, is for preſerving them ſacred and inviolate, according to their ſeveral ancient inſtitutions, the variety of which forms the harmony and beauty of the whole. There is no middle inſtitution, as in this country, to balance between the people and the Crown; the Aſſemblies are their only barrier; they are, therefore, the favourite inſtitution of the people; to them they look for protection againſt the exactions, oppreſſions, and extortions of Governors, and are, on that account, cautious and jealous of any infringement that ſhall diminiſh their power. The Honourable Gentleman [Governor Lyttelton] who ſeconded this addreſs, has been long employed as his Majeſty's Repreſentative in the colonies, firſt in Carolina, and laſtly in Jamaica. Every thing he offers to this Houſe muſt derive great weight from theſe circumſtances; his abilities are undiſputed. I have not the honour of knowing him, but I have heard his talents univerſally acknowledged. Having been on the ſpot in ſome places, it muſt give him many additional advantages, for I maintain it is impoſſible for any man who has not ſeen with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears, to know equally well the manners, cuſtoms, diſpoſitions, and other circumſtances neceſſary to form a true judgment on the preſent conteſt with the colonies. But it is alſo neceſſary to know ſome leading circumſtances reſpecting the perſon who offers his information and advice, before we haſtily concur in his opinion. The Honourable Gentleman ſays, "it may appear ſtrange, that he, who has grown grey in the ſervice of America, ſhould now appear among the firſt to propoſe thoſe coercive meaſures, which by ſome are termed cruel and harſh;" but this he excuſes from his humanity. I ſay, it may appear ſtrange to ſome who are not acquainted with the hiſtory of that Gentleman's adminiſtration ſo well as I, that he ſhould take this forward part. But here I premiſe, that I do not enter into the merit of the diſpute which that Gentleman had with the Aſſembly of Jamaica, becauſe it is beyond my preſent argument. All I aſſert is, that he had an unfortunate diſpute with that body, which laſted two years; that, during this period, they would do no buſineſs with him, or raiſe any money; that he diſſolved the Aſſembly more than once, and ſtill a great majority were found againſt his meaſures; that he was at laſt recalled, and a ſucceſſor appointed, who cancelled his proceedings, upon one of the moſt *unfortunate* repreſentations that ever attended any man on leaving his government. I am, therefore, not ſurpriſed that the Honourable Gentleman ſhould be inimicable to American Aſſemblies, or that he ſhould be ready to join with thoſe who have found out a ſhorter way of governing them than by the general ſenſe of the people, ſeeing they are ſo troubleſome, on many occaſions, to the repoſe of a Governor.

The Honourable Gentleman has given us ſome account of the debilitated ſtate of men in the other provinces he had the honour to command, and hinted at means for ſubduing their ſpirit, in a manner which inclines me to believe he has not left many more friends behind in that colony than in Jamaica. Adminiſtration has been ſo much miſled by thoſe partial and illiberal accounts of men in the groſs, that I dare ſay they will be cautious how they truſt to ſuch inteliigence again. Neither my reading or obſervation give me leave to think the people in Carolina will be behind any of the colonies in ſupporting and defending rights which are ſo eſſential to ſecuring every thing that is dear to them as Britiſh ſubjects. The Honourable Gentleman had occaſion to lead them to war on a certain occaſion; I wiſh he would tell the Houſe how they behaved. If ſouthern climates has ſuch ſtrange effects in enervating the human frame, give me leave to hope at leaſt that the Honourable Gentleman has eſcaped this contagion. The other ſcheme he alludes to, of calling forth the ſlaves, is too black and horrid to be adopted; neither would it anſwer, if Adminiſtration were wicked enough to make the attempt. The ſtate of ſlavery cuts off all the great, magnanimous, and inventive powers of the human mind, but it rather ſtrengthens fidelity and attachment. The Roman hiſtory fully confirms this: Amidſt the multiplied treachery of friends and relations, amidſt the greateſt temptations, during the corruption of that government, the ſlave was ſeldom or ever unfaithful to his maſter. The principle lives in human nature. Where mankind are deprived of the means of getting ſubſiſtance, where they are accuſtomed to look up to another for food, raiment, and protection, they inſenſibly forget the original injury they ſuſtained, and become attached to their maſters. In general I muſt alſo obſerve, that maſters are kind to their ſlaves. It is not he who uſes the ſcourge and the whip, which the Honourable Gentleman has mentioned, that is the firſt to put the muſket on his ſhoulders in ſuch glorious conteſts as theſe. It is not he who tortures and frets his fellow creatures, but he who feels that univerſal benevolence which extends his affections to all men in their ſeveral ſtations, who feels the ſpirit of equality, who knows the principles of liberty, who underſtands the conſequence of thoſe rights, without which we are always worſe men and worſe ſubjects, and who is willing, for the benefit of children yet unborn, to ſeal the truth of his doctrine with his blood. It is not to men of this temper that ſlaves will prove unfaithful. I ſhall rather expect to ſee them flock round his ſtandard, though I admit the experiment is too dangerous on either ſide. I ſay again, the whole of our blunders, oppreſſions, and miſtakes, in theſe unfortunate diſputes, have ariſen from ignorance in the firſt principles of government; groſs ignorance in the ſeveral conſtitutions of the colonies; ignorance in the power we could apply to ſubdue them, and ſtill greater ignorance of the end to be obtained by ſuch an attempt. To each of thoſe I will ſeverally ſpeak.

I ſay it demonſtrates a perfect ignorance of the hiſtory of civil ſociety, to aſſert (which is the captivating argument uſed in this Houſe, for breaking down all the barriers of liberty in America) that two independent legiſlatures cannot exiſt in the ſame community, and therefore we are to deſtroy the whole fabrick of thoſe governments which has ſubſiſted for ſo many years. Mankind are conſtantly quoting ſome trite maxims, and appealing to their limited theory in politics, while they reject eſtabliſhed facts. I ſay, a free government neceſſarily involves many claſhing juriſdictions, if puſhed to the extreme. I maintain this ſpecies of government muſt ever depend more on the ſpirit of freedom, that firſt eſtabliſhed it, than on all the parchment you can cover with words. I aver, that in the moſt active triumphant commonwealth which ever appeared on the ſtage of the world, two diſtinct legiſlative authorities did actually exiſt: The *comitia tributa* and the *comitia centuriata*. The whole government of Athens would appear as containing ſo many ridiculous paradoxies to thoſe wiſe politicians; the actual ſtate of Holland, where every town is a diſtinct government within itſelf; the deliberations of the States General, where no money can be raiſed unleſs the whole are unanimous. No new laws made or any old ones repealed againſt one diſſenting voice. All theſe would appear impoſſible to ſuch politicians who are ever ſuppoſing mankind ready to deſtroy themſelves; nevertheleſs the facts are equally certain. If the beſt parts of our conſtitution were to be ſtated to a foreigner, the trial by jury, where twelve men muſt be unanimous in their opinion, in cauſes the moſt intricate and nice, where even the ableſt council differ in opinion, he would be led to imagine juſtice might ſtand ſtill; yet we all know nothing proves ſo eaſy in the execution.

[*To be continued*]

Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR paper is univerſally eſteemed for its freedom and impartiality; and as the LIBERTY *of the* PRESS is the palladium of our LIBERTIES, I beg leave to quote a few ſentiments of a late ingenious author relative to it, which pleaſe to inſert.

He firſt obſerves, that the liberty of the preſs is inviolably connected with the liberty of the ſubject, and proves it thus: The *uſe* of *ſpeech* is a *natural right*, which muſt have been reſerved when men gave up their natural rights for the benefit of ſociety. PRINTING is a more extenſive and improved kind of ſpeech. Blaſphemy, perjury, treaſon, and perſonal ſlander, are the principal offences which demand reſtraint; the three firſt are offences againſt the whole community; the laſt (perſonal ſlander) being only an offence againſt individuals, if the *puniſhment of it be carried beyond the damage ſuſtained by the perſons aggrieved*, it is not only contradictory to the principles of the conſtitution, but alſo diſſonant to the laws of reaſon.

The exerciſe of this liberty of the preſs, amidſt all the perſecutions it laboured under, had the good effect of putting the nation upon their guard in the reign of King Charles II. It was by the exerciſe of the ſame liberty that every motion of the Popiſh faction was proclaimed and oppoſed in the reign of King James II. It was by means of the truth conveyed by the preſs that the Miniſtry of the four laſt years of Queen Anne became odious to the public, and that his late Majeſty (George I.) eſcaped falling into the ſnares laid for him by the Jacobite party to obſtruct his acceſſion to the throne, which his illuſtrious Houſe was called upon to defend.

CIVIS.

Some particulars of the proceedings of the American fleet at the iſland of NEW PROVIDENCE, *in a letter from the Captain of marines on board the* ALFRED, *dated* NEW LONDON, *April* 10, 1776.

"THE 17th of February we left Cape Henlopen, and after a very pleaſant paſſage of 15 days came to anchor off the iſland of Abacco, about 17 leagues diſtant from New Providence, where we brought to ſeveral ſmall veſſels belonging to Providence, which gave the Commodore an opportunity of inquiring into the ſtate of the iſland, as to its defence, and found it very well ſupplied with warlike ſtores, and an object worthy of our attention, as it was not ſufficiently manned to give us oppoſition. The veſſels we then had in our poſſeſſion were detained as tranſports, to carry the marines over to Providence. We embarked, and made ſail on Saturday evening the 2d of March, and on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, landed all our men (270 in number) under my command, on the eaſt end of the iſland, at a place called New Guinea. The inhabitants were very much alarmed at our appearance, and ſuppoſed us to be Spaniards, but were ſoon undeceived after our landing. Juſt as I had formed the men I received a meſſage from the Governor, deſiring to know what our intentions were. I ſent him for anſwer, to take poſſeſſion of all the warlike ſtores on the iſland belonging to the Crown, but had no deſign of touching the property, or hurting the perſons, of any of the inhabitants, unleſs in our defence. As ſoon as the meſſenger was gone I marched forward to take poſſeſſion of fort Montague, a fortification built of ſtone, about half way between our landing-place and the town. As we approached the fort, within about a mile (having a deep cove to go round, with a prodigious thicket on one ſide, and the water on the other, entirely open to their view) they fired three 12 pound ſhot, which made us halt, and conſult what was beſt to be done. We then thought it moſt prudent to ſend a flag, to let them know what our deſigns were in coming there. We ſoon received an anſwer, letting us know that it was by the Governor's orders they fired. They ſpiked up the cannon and abandoned the fort, and retired to the fort within the town. I then marched and took poſſeſſion of it; in which were found 17 pieces of cannon (32, 18, and 12 pounders) not much damaged. They were ſpiked with nails and ſpikes, which are eaſily taken out. I thought it neceſſary to ſtay all night and refreſh my men, who were fatigued, being on board the ſmall veſſels, not having a convenience either to ſleep or cook in. The next morning by day-light we marched forward to the town, to take poſſeſſion of the Governor's houſe, which ſtands on an eminence, with two 4 pounders, which commands the garriſon and town. On our march I met an expreſs from the Governor to the ſame purport as the firſt. I ſent him the ſame anſwer as before. The meſſenger then told me I might march into the town, and, if I thought proper, into the fort, without interruption; on which I marched into town. I then draughted a guard, and went up to the Governor's and demanded the keys of the fort, which were given to me immediately, and then took poſſeſſion of fort Naſſau. In it there were 40 cannon mounted, and well loaded for our reception, with round, langrel, and canniſter ſhot. All this was accompliſhed without firing a ſingle ſhot from our ſide. We found in this fort a great quantity of ſhot and ſhells, with 15 braſs mortars; but the grand article, powder, the Governor ſent off the night before, *viz.* 150 caſks. Immediately after we were in the fort, I ſent for the Governor, and made him priſoner until the Commodore arrived, which was ſoon after. We remained at Providence till we got all the ſtores on board the fleet, and took our departure the 17th of March. We have brought with us, from Providence, the Governor, his Secretary, and one Mr. Ervin, Receiver General of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, who belongs to South Carolina."

Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN, SUSSEX, *April* 24, 1776.

NOTWITHSTANDING the public is much indebted to a Gentleman whoſe political ſentiments appeared in your gazette of the 13th inſtant, for his *accurate* calculations, yet I cannot help thinking but we might have been benefited in a much higher degree, had the writer treated the ſubject with more candour. He enumerates the many and great advantages which *America* would receive from a free and unlimited commerce, but forgets that this commerce would meet with daily interruptions from the moſt powerful naval force in the whole world, and conſequently the profits which might accrue from it could not be half ſo conſiderable as if carried on without moleſtation: And ſo fond is he of his favourite doctrine, that he things nothing of the loſſes we ſhould certainly ſuſtain, nothing of the lives of thouſands of our fellow creatures, which would inevitably be ſacrificed if independence was at once declared. An ingenuous writer will never ſuppreſs any weighty argument which can be urged on the oppoſite ſide of the queſtion, but will ſum up the whole which reaſon ſuggeſts, and then draw his concluſion, without partiality or prejudice. That the *Americans* are able to throw off their dependance on Britain, and ſtill be a happy people, I hope, appears obvious to all, but this is not to be done in a moment. Time is neceſſary to bring about an event of ſuch importance as this, and a ſea of blood muſt be ſpilt before it can be effected. And that *Britain* would fall from that ſtate of grandeur, which has diſtinguiſhed her for ages paſt, if ſeparated from the colonies, has been foretold by an able Stateſman, no leſs famed for his goodneſs of heart, than his ſkill in politics. But why ſhould we, through an impetuous zeal, involve ourſelves ſtill deeper in an expenſive war, for the ſake of injuring a people with whom we have been long connected, and in which connexion we once were happy, when perhaps it may be avoided? If commiſſioners are coming over, why ſhould we condemn their propoſitions before we have heard them? It is ungenerous, it is abſurd. The writer above-mentioned ſeems to dread the wiles and artifice of a corrupt Miniſtry; but I am thoroughly ſatisfied that our Congreſs is ſuperiour to any Miniſtry on earth in point of abilities.

However cloſely attached ſome men may be to their own opinions, I think, that in matters of this nature we ought to be governed by the wiſeſt and moſt diſcerning among us: Theſe undoubtedly form the Congreſs, and therefore let our line of conduct be drawn by the Congreſs. I am, with eſteem, *&c.*

A LOVER *of* LIBERTY.

CHARLESTOWN *(S. C.) March* 27.

A LETTER from Cape Nichola Mole, dated the 10th inſtant, ſays, "We have got a reinforcement of 4000 ſoldiers from France, and as many more are expected in April, with 10 ſail of men of war; likewiſe as many for the Windward Iſlands. There are ſome *ſmall* hopes of an accommodation, by the accounts from Jamaica. The Court of England have applied to the French and Spaniards for aſſiſtance; but they gave for anſwer, that they would have nothing to do in family quarrels. Other accounts ſay, that the French will oppoſe the Ruſſians interfering in this diſpute, which I believe may be the caſe."

April 3. On Thurſday laſt the new conſtitution, agreed on by our Congreſs, by the approbation of the Continental Congreſs, "to ſerve for regulating the internal polity of this colony, until an accommodation of the unhappy differences between Great Britain and America can be obtained, an event which is earneſtly deſired," was publiſhed here in due form. A detachment of the provincial regiment of artillery, and the Charleſtown militia, were drawn up in Broad ſtreet from the State Houſe to the Exchange, where the conſtitution was read, and the commiſſions of JOHN RUTLEDGE, Eſq; Preſident and Commander in Chief, and HENRY LAURENS, Eſq; Vice Preſident of the colony, were proclaimed, amidſt the ſhouts of the numerous ſpectators, firing of field pieces, and the cannon on board the provincial armed veſſels.

On Friday the 22d ult. Capt. Turpin, in the provincial armed Brigantine Comet, of 18 guns, retook the ſloop Hetty, of this

port, which Captain Tollemache ſeized off this bar in December laſt. Her name was changed to the General Clinton; ſhe had ſome cohorns and ſwivels, with twelve men on board, and ſerved as a tender to the Falcon man of war. A hard gale ſeparated Captain Turpin from his prize; the former arrived here on Sunday ſe'nnight, and the latter, with Captain Tufts, on Saturday laſt.

A letter from Wilmington, dated the 24th of laſt month, mentions, that General Clinton had ſailed from Cape Fear.

We hear that the Brigantine Georgia packet, Captain Bunner, from Philadelphia for Savannah, with a cargo of flour, &c. has been taken by the men of war at Cockſpur; and a ſloop from this port or New York, and another from Georgetown for Salem, have been taken by thoſe on the North Carolina ſtation.

We hear from Savannah, that a party, in which were ſome Indians, lately went to Tybee iſland, where they took thirteen Negroes and ſome others priſoners, and killed three or four marines.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *April* 3, 1776.

ORDERED, that the joint addreſs of this Houſe and the Legiſlative Council, this day preſented to his Excellency the Preſident and Commander in Chief, together with his Excellency's anſwer, be forthwith printed, and made public.

By order of the Houſe.

PETER TIMOTHY, Clerk.

To his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Eſq; Preſident and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of* South Carolina.

The ADDRESS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE the Legiſlative Council and General Aſſembly of South Carolina, convened under the authority of the equitable conſtitution of government eſtabliſhed by a free people in Congreſs, on the 26th ult. beg leave moſt reſpectfully to addreſs your Excellency.

Nothing is better known to your Excellency than the unavoidable neceſſity which induced us, as members of Congreſs, on the part of the people, to reſume the powers of Government, and to eſtabliſh ſome mode for regulating the internal polity of this colony; and, as members of the Legiſlative Council and General Aſſembly, to veſt you, for a time limited, with the executive authority. Such conſtitutional proceedings, on our part, we make no doubt will be miſconſtrued into acts of the greateſt criminalty, by that deſpotiſm, which, loſt to all ſenſe of juſtice and humanity, has already pretended, that we are in actual rebellion: But, Sir, when we reflect upon the unprovoked, cruel, and accumulated oppreſſions, under which America in general, and this colony in particular, has long continued; oppreſſions which, gradually increaſing in injuſtice and violence, are now, by the inexorable tyranny, perpetrated againſt the United Colonies, under the various forms of robbery, conflagrations, maſſacre, breach of public faith, and open war; conſcious of our natural and unalienable rights, and determined to make every effort in our power to retain them, we ſee your Excellency's elevation from the midſt of us, to govern this country, as the natural conſequence of ſuch outrages.

By the ſuffrages of a free people you, Sir, have been choſen to hold the reins of government, an event as honourable to yourſelf as beneficial to the public. We firmly truſt that you will make the conſtitution the great rule of your conduct: And, in the moſt ſolemn manner, we do aſſure your Excellency, that in the diſcharge of your duties, under that conſtitution, which looks forward to an accommodation with Great Britain (an event which, though traduced and treated as rebels, we ſtill earneſtly deſire) we will ſupport you with our lives and fortunes.

In the Legiſlative Council, the 3d day of April, 1776.

GEO. GABRIEL POWELL, Speaker.

In the General Aſſembly, the 3d day of April, 1776.

By order of the Houſe.

JAMES PARSONS, Speaker.

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

MY moſt cordial thanks are due, and I requeſt that you will accept them, for this ſolemn engagement of ſupport, in diſcharging the duty of the honourable ſtation, to which, by your favour, I have been elected.

Be perſuaded, that no man would embrace a juſt and equitable accommodation with Great Britain more gladly than myſelf: But, until ſo deſirable an object can be obtained, the defence of my country, and preſervation of that conſtitution, which, from a perfect knowledge of the rights, and a laudable regard to the happineſs of the people, you have ſo wiſely framed, ſhall engroſs my whole attention.

To this country I owe all that is dear and valuable, and would, with the greateſt pleaſure, ſacrifice every temporal felicity to eſtabliſh and perpetuate her freedom.

J. RUTLEDGE.

To his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Eſq; Preſident, and Commander in Chief of the province of* South Carolina.

The humble ADDRESS of the BAPTIST CONGREGATIONS, in ſaid province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE beg leave, Sir, to congratulate you on your appointment to the firſt place of command in this province, and aſſure your Excellency, that we fully approve of the choice of our repreſentatives, in Provincial Congreſs aſſembled, of a Gentleman of your known abilities, attachment to your country, and unabating ardour in the cauſe of liberty, to ſo important a truſt.

With grateful hearts, we acknowledge the pains which both you, and your worthy colleagues, have taken, and the ſervices you have thereby rendered the American cauſe, in attending the Hon. Continental Congreſs, and we doubt not, Sir, but that you will make it your chief care to ſecure the lives, liberties, and properties of the inhabitants of this province, and to render them as eaſy and as happy as poſſible, under your adminiſtration.

We aſſure you, Sir, that we are well ſatisfied with our preſent form of government, and hope ever to demean ourſelves as good ſubjects and citizens, and doubt not but we ſhall find that protection from thoſe in power, which freemen, and friends to an open and free government merit. Tyranny and oppreſſion we hate, and therefore cannot but approve of the meaſures adopted by America, to oppoſe the efforts of Britain to enſlave us.

We are ſenſible, Sir, that the reins of government are put into your hands at a moſt critical juncture; we hope, therefore, that every individual will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to make you as eaſy and happy as your ſituation in life will admit of.

Your Excellency may reſt aſſured of our beſt wiſhes and prayers, for your peace, happineſs, and felicity, both in this world, and that which is to come.

Signed, in behalf of the Baptiſt Congregations in general, this 30th day of March, 1776.

OLIVER HART, *Paſtor of the Baptiſt Church in Charleſtown.*

ELHANAN WINCHESTER, *Paſtor of the Baptiſt Church, at Welch-Neck, on Peedee.*

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I AM much obliged to you for your congratulations and good wiſhes, and for the ſentiments of my conduct and character, contained in your addreſs.

Be aſſured, that, abhoring tyranny and oppreſſion as much as any man, I ſhall make the ſecurity of the lives, liberties, and properties of my countrymen, my only care; and that every friend to a free government ſhall receive my utmoſt protection.

J. RUTLEDGE.

To the Rev. Oliver Hart and Elhanan Winchester, in behalf of the Baptiſt Congregations in South Carolina.

In the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *April* 6, 1776.

Ordered, that the following reſolutions be forthwith printed and made public.

By order of the Houſe.

PETER TIMOTHY, Cl. G. A.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Continental Congreſs hath reſolved, "that in the preſent ſituation of affairs it will "be very dangerous to the liberties and welfare of America, if "any colony ſhould ſeparately petition the King or either Houſe "of Parliament." And whereas no ſtep ſhould be left uneſſayed to promote the general welfare: And whereas the ſending commiſſioners from Great Britain to treat with the different colonies, is dangerous to the ſtability of the liberties of America: Therefore, *reſolved*, that it is the opinion of this Houſe, that no meaſures ſhould be left uneſſayed to eſtabliſh the liberties of America, and to place them, as far as may be, out of the reach of fraudulent ſchemes to ſubvert them by negotiation; and that this colony ſhould not enter into any treaty or correſpondence with the Court of Great Britain, or with any perſon or perſons under that authority, but through the medium of the continental Congreſs.

Reſolved alſo, that it is the opinion of this Houſe, that if any perſon or perſons ſent from Great Britain, to treat with the ſeveral colonies, ſhall arrive in this colony by water, ſuch perſon or perſons, and their retinue or company, ſhould not, upon any pretence be allowed to land, or to remain in the colony longer than forty eight hours, wind and weather permitting; or, while ſo remaining, to hold any communication with any perſon in this colony, but through his Excellency the Preſident; and if any ſuch perſons ſhall arrive by land, they ſhould be forthwith carefully eſcorted out of the colony, and not be permitted to hold any intercourſe with perſons not for that purpoſe authorized by the Preſident, and that for the mere purpoſe of accommodation.

THE following is an exact liſt of the number of men employed in provincial ſhips and privateers during the laſt war in America.

Nova Scotia,	300
Maſſachuſetts Bay,	2300
New Hampſhire,	500
Rhode Iſland,	1500
Connecticut,	900
New York,	1200
Pennſylvania,	1060
Maryland, Virginia, and the other Southern colonies,	1000
	8760

Beſides theſe, many of the merchantmen, who were letters of marque, carried from fifteen to forty ſailors.

When we add to theſe the number of American ſailors who were preſſed in the beginning of the war, to man the Engliſh fleet, the proportion of ſailors belonging to the continent, could not amount to leſs than 12 or 14000. The trade of America at the commencement of the preſent war with Great Britain being one third at leaſt greater than it was at the concluſion of the laſt war with France, the number of ſailors in America muſt have increaſed in the ſame proportion. It is true many of the men who manned our privateers were landſmen; but as the ſame objects, namely, PRIZES, are held out at preſent, as were in the laſt war, and as there is now added to theſe, the glory of eſtabliſhing the freedom of the colonies, there is reaſon to preſume a greater proportion of landſmen will embark in the preſent war by ſea, than in any former one. Twenty thouſand men employed in ſhips of ſuitable force, would be ſufficient to guard our coaſts and trade againſt all the navy that Britain could ſpare from her harbours, and foreign dominions, to moleſt us. And America can ſpare that number of men for the purpoſe without impoveriſhing her land forces, or without putting a check to her agriculture or manufactures.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Treaſurer, Truſtees, and Subſcribers to the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen collected laſt *Sunday*, from the two Audiences, £.31:16:6, for which they beg Leave to return their Thanks to the charitable and generous Contributors. On the Day following they ordered £.81 to be diſtributed among ſeven Widows, and the Orphans of ſix Clergymen, and appointed Officers for the enſuing Year, *viz.* the Rev. Meſſ. *John Camm* Treaſurer, *Thomas Wilkinſon*, *William Leigh*, *Thomas Price*, *Henry Skyring*, *Thomas Lundie*, and *James M. Fontaine*, Truſtees; *Thomas Field* Morning, and *Samuel S. M'Croſkey* Evening Preacher.

JACOB BRUCE, Clerk.

A VALUABLE

LIBRARY OF BOOKS

TO BE SOLD.

For a CATALOGUE, and TERMS, apply to the Printers of this Gazette. 4

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 18, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſhortly. All Perſons who have Demands againſt me are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Edmund Randolph*, Eſquire, properly atteſted.

WALTER BATTWELL.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *John Shermer*, deceaſed, by Bond or otherwiſe, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, and thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are requeſt to bring them in, that they may be diſcharged.

THRUSTON JAMES.
DUD: RICHARDSON.
2 GEORGE BOOTH.

THE Subſcriber having been for a long Time paſt afflicted with a bad State of Health, intends ſoon to the Northward to endeavour to obtain Relief, and will therefore be much obliged to thoſe who are indebted to him if they will pay their Balances as ſoon as poſſible; thoſe who have it not in their Power are requeſted to come and ſettle their Accounts, and give Bonds, or other Specialities. All Perſons having Demands againſt me may apply for Payment.

1 SEVERINUS DURFEY.

To be SOLD to the higheſt Bidders, at next HENRICO *Court,*

A TRACT of LAND containing 660 Acres, for Mr. *George Seaton*'s Life. The Land lies on the *Brook*, about 7 Miles from *Richmond*. Two Years Credit will be allowed, and Bond and Security required, by (2) JOHN HICKMAN.

MANCHESTER, *May* 13, 1776.

THE Subſcribers have ſeveral Dwelling-Houſes, &c. to rent.

1‖ ALEX. & PETERFIELD TRENT.

HALIFAX *Town, North Carolina, April* 19, 1776.

For SALE, on moderate Terms, and long Credit,

SUNDRY Tracts and Parcels of LAND lying in this Province, *viz.* One Tract in *Tryon* County, commonly called the *Great Cove*, containing 6000 Acres of as fine Land as any in the Province, is within 60 Miles of *Saliſbury*, a Town of conſiderable Trade. Alſo about 2000 Acres in ſaid County, on *Chintal* Run, equally as good as the former, both noted for the Goodneſs of Range. One Tract in *Orange* County, within 9 Miles of *Hilſborough*, containing 340 Acres, very good for Corn, wheat, or Tobacco. One Tract in *Bute* County, on *Shocco* Creek, within 40 Miles of *Halifax* Town, containing about 3000 Acres. As fine Tobacco may be made on this Land as any in the World, and it is excellent for Corn or Wheat, with enough cleared, and in good Order, to work twelve Hands. Alſo about 5000 Acres more in different Parts of ſaid County, very good for Tobacco or Grain. Likewiſe 4000 Acres in this County, within 15 Miles of *Halifax* Town, which is very good for Grain, and excellent Range for Stock of all Kinds. Alſo a Tract within 4 Miles of *Edenton*, ſituate on *Albemarle* Sound, commonly called *Moſley*'s Point, containing 2200 Acres, good for Tobacco or Grain, and very convenient to Shipping, with good Improvements thereon, and cleared Land ſufficient to work 20 or 30 Hands. Alſo ſundry other Tracts in *Northampton*, *Bertie*, and *Martin* Counties, ſituate on navigable Rivers, and very good for Grain. Likewiſe Houſes and Lots, well improved, in *Halifax* Town, *Campbelton*, and *Newbern*.——Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the ſaid Tracts of Land, or Houſes and Lots, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber. The above Lands, &c. belong to the Eſtate of *Joſeph Montfort*, deceaſed, and to be ſold by (6) HENRY MONTFORT, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted valuable Tract of LAND and PLANTATION whereon *Henry Webb* formerly lived, lying on *Flat* River, and on the main Road to *Hillſborough* in *North Carolina*, containing about 900 Acres, together with 320 Acres adjacent, whereon are Improvements of all Kinds fit for the Reception of a Gentleman of Fortune. Credit will be allowed, if required, for a conſiderable Part of the Purchaſe Money. For further Particulars inquire of the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

ORANGE *County, North Carolina, April* 29, 1776. 2‖ TYRIE HARRIS.

RUN away, on *Tueſday* the 19th Inſtant, three *Virginia* born Negro Men Slaves, the Property of Col. *John Fry*'s Eſtate, *viz.*—HARRY, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, well made, yellow Complexion, has a Scar on his Face, is a ſenſible artful Fellow, and about 30 Years old.——YORK, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a ſtout, likely, well made Fellow, black Complexion, one of his Legs ſmaller than the other, has a Scar on one of his Arms, occaſioned by a Burn, and about 26 Years old.——ADAM, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, yellow Complexion, thin viſaged, buſhy Hair, and about 40 Years old. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the Clothes they carried with them, having different Kinds. Whoever will deliver the above mentioned Slaves to Mr. *Richard Adams*, in *Richmond* Town, Mr. *Thomas Adams*, in *New Kent*, Mr. *Henry Fry*, in *Culpeper*, or to the Subſcriber in *Buckingham*, ſhall be paid 40s. for each of them. (tf.) JOHN NICHOLAS.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in *Spotſylvania*, near *Carr's* Bridge, on *Sunday* the 5th Inſtant *(May)* two Negro Fellows, namely, GABRIEL and BEN. They rode off a likely bright Bay Horſe about 15 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock 69, has a ſhort Neck, and one of his hind Feet white. *Gabriel* is yelloviſh, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, bandy legged, has had a Sore on one of them, which leaves a Lump upon his Shin, near the Size of a ſmall Hen Egg, has been a waiting Boy, is ſenſible and talkative, and 19 Years old. *Ben* is about 5 Feet 11 Inches high, near 30 Years of Age, ſtoops in his Walk, has very thick Lips, a gloomy Look, ſtammers in his common Diſcourſe, and if ſpoke to unexpectedly, cannot return an immediate Anſwer. He has, till lately, gone by Water on *Pamunkey*, *York*, and *Mattapony* Rivers, on all which he is well acquainted, from the higheſt Warehouſes downwards. He has a Wife at Col. *John Snelſon*'s in *Hanover*, where he may be lurking, but I rather ſuſpect they will endeavour to get on Board ſome of the Governor's fleet. I will give twelve Dollars Reward for ſecuring the Negroes in Gaol, ſo that I get them again, or ſix Dollars for each, and three Dollars for the Horſe, with all reaſonable Charges for bringing them Home.

(6) ROBERT HART.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a brindled STEER, two Years old, marked with two Crops, and a Hole in the left Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 50s. JOHN SHAYE.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a BAY MARE about 4 Feet 4 Inches high, about 7 Years old, paces very well, has two Saddle Spots on her near Side, a large white Blotch on on the off Side, and ſeveral Spots. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

‖ ROBERT BAGBY.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a BLACK HORSE about five or ſix Years old, four Feet high, with a ſmall white Spot in his Forehead, trots and gallops, branded on the Shoulder and Buttock AL in a Piece, and had on a ſmall Bell. Alſo a brown HEIFER about three Years old, unmarked. Poſted and appraiſed, the Horſe to 4l. and the Heifer to 35s.

‖ FLAMSTEED RANSONE.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a SORREL ROAN MARE about 9 or 10 Years old, with a white Streak down her Face, is about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, her hind Feet white, and branded on the near Shoulder O. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

‖ GEORGE TERRY.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a SORREL MARE about 6 or 7 Years old, 4 Feet 7 Inches high, with a light Mane and Tail, a large Star, and a ſmall Blaze almoſt to her Noſtrils, a Snip on her Lip, ſeveral Saddle Spots, and branded on the near Shoulder P. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

‖ ADAM LINN.

STRAYED or ſtolen from *Williamſburg*, the 1ſt of this Inſtant *(May)* two BAY HORSES. One a light Bay, 14¼ Hands high, with two Saddle Spots on his Back, and one white hind Foot. The other is a brown Bay, ſlim made, of the ſame Height, and branded on the near Buttock RB. Whoever delivers the ſaid Horſe to Mr. *William Roſe* in *Williamſburg*, or to me in *King & Queen*, ſhall have 20s. for each; if ſtolen, 5l. on Conviction of the Thief.

ROBERT BURWELL.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 8, 1776.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, on *Wedneſday* the 2d Inſtant, a likely BAY HORSE, near 15 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, one hind Foot white, a Blaze in his Face, a Snip on his Noſe, ſeveral Saddle Spots, paces and gallops remarkably eaſy, but not branded. I imagine, if ſtrayed, he has made towards a certain *Duet*'s Ordinary, in *Louiſa*, where he was bred. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to me, ſhall have 50s. Reward, or if ſtolen, 5l. on Conviction of the Thief.

CHARLES MORTIMER, Jun.

Advices by Yeſterday's Poſt.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 6.

Yeſterday arrived a Gentleman from Europe, by whom we have a Dublin paper of the 2d of March, containing the following paragraphs. By him we learn, that a large naval force was coming out for America, and that the armament was ordered to ſail the 10th of April.

LONDON, *February* 18.

COMMISSIONS are iſſuing for immediately buying up in Ireland, for the uſe of the navy, 800 caſks of beef, 600 barrels of pork, and great quantities of flour, ſalt, butter, and potatoes.

Feb. 19. There will be five debarkations in America in the ſpring; one at Quebec, one at New York, one in New England, and two to the ſouthward.

Letters from Caſſa, by yeſterday's mail adviſe, that the body of 12,000 Heſſians, taken into Engliſh pay, are commanded by M. Heiſter, Lieutenant General, and that it will be compoſed of the regiment of guards, and that of the Hereditary Prince and Prince Charles, with the regiments of Werguneau, Detfourth, Donop, Loſberg, Kniphaſen, Trimbach, Mirbach, Rall, Stein, Wiſbach, Hayne, and Buneau. The grenadiers of the above regiments are to form a different corps, commanded by Col. Donop, and to the above are to be added ſome companies of Cannoneers, and Foot Chauſſeurs; and private letters from Hamburg inform us, that they are on their march to embark at Stade.

The Heſſians, Brunſwickers, Waldeckers, and Hanoverians, are to amount, it is ſaid, to 20,000 men. 20,000 foreign troops, at 45l. per man, comes to 900,000l. The tranſport ſervice to bring them to America will coſt 350,000l. Ordinance and extraordinaries may be reckoned at 300,000l. more.

The embarkation in the ſpring will conſiſt of 45,000 men, Engliſh and foreigners, and to rendezvous at Portſmouth the laſt day of March. [*Oh* GEORGE! *Are theſe thy commiſſioners of peace and reconciliation?*

The tranſports to bring over 22,000 Germans, Heſſians, Brunſwickers, &c. are to be at Stade on or before the 6th of next month.

Feb. 21. The two frigates that were on ſhore, and the one who loſt her maſts, aroſe entirely from their being ſo badly manned that they could not manage them.

Feb. 22. Sir Peter Parker, with his ſquadron, from Corke, bound to America, were ſpoke with by Capt. Ward, of the John, who is arrived at Briſtol from Denia, on the 17th inſtant, in latitude 50:30, longitude 7, at eight o'clock in the morning, all well.

On Tueſday night in the debate in the Houſe of Commons, on Mr. Fox's motion, Mr. Cruger called the attention of the Houſe particularly to the conduct of Adminiſtration, reſpecting the province of New York, and ſhewed the expediency of an inquiry why that colony had been ſo long left neglected and unſupported, and the friends of Government there given up to the reſentment of their enemies, when by timely aid that province might have been ſecured to the intereſts of Government, and the chain of American union broken. [*Is it thus traitor, thou ſheweſt thy regard for thy native country; had it not been for ſuch ingrates, America had ſtill been happy?*]

Feb. 24. This day about twelve o'clock, Admiral Graves arrived in town from Plymouth, where he arrived, in the Preſton man of war, from Boſton. He left that place the 2d inſtant, and has brought an account, that on the 31ſt of December the provincials attempted to take Quebec by ſtorm, but were defeated with the loſs of 80 men, and upwards of 300 taken priſoners, amongſt whom were General Montgomery, his Aid-de-Camp, Secretary, &c.

The companies belonging to the regiments of guards laying in the Savoy barracks, had yeſterday 15 men draughted from each for the American ſervice; and every man who offered himſelf as a volunteer was to be allowed whatever is paid to recruits on their firſt lifting.

Government have been ſo diſtreſſed for troops (foreigners) that they have actually taken a ſingle battalion of 500 men, in pay from the Prince of Waldeck, and another of the ſame complement from the Duke of Mecklenburgh.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, *Feb.* 23.

"Arrived the Carcaſs bomb, which ſailed from Corke the 12th inſtant, with Sir Peter Parker, and 42 ſail of men of war and tranſports, with whom he parted company on the 18th in a hard gale of wind, when Sir Peter had but 25 ſail left with him. The Carcaſs has loſt her mizen-maſt, and thrown many of her ſtores overboard."

Extract of a letter from EDINBURGH, *February* 17.

"Seventeen thouſand German troops are expected here in a few days on their way to Greenock, where they are to embark for America. They are to come in tranſports up the Firth of Forth and to land in Leith."

Extract of a letter from CORKE.

"The following occurrence muſt give ſatisfaction to the friends of ſuffering America: When Colonel Ethan Allen, with about fifty other priſoners, arrived in the Solebay, two Gentlemen went on board to inquire into their ſituation, and to aſſure them of the diſpoſition of ſeveral Gentlemen in this city to alleviate their diſtreſſes. Colonel Allen was ſo affected with this inſtance of unexpected generoſity, that the expreſſion of his gratitude could hardly find utterance.

"His treatment on board the Solebay, is far different from the barbarous and cruel uſage he experienced in his paſſage from Quebec, being then handcuffed and ironed in the moſt dreary part of the veſſel, and baſely inſulted with cruel and unmanly reflections by ſome officers of the ſhip, whom he challenged in Cornwall, without receiving ſatisfaction.

"A ſubſcription was begun this morning among ſome friends of the cauſe, and near fifty guineas collected to buy clothes for his men, and neceſſaries for himſelf; and if liberty can be got of Captain Williams to put live ſtock on board, I can aſſure you, Colonel Allen will be exceedingly well provided. We this day ſent a hamper of wine, ſugar, fruit, chocolate, &c. on board for his immediate uſe, and to-morrow intend to prepare the Sundry articles of which he ſent a liſt. I incloſe you a rough copy of his anſwer to our letter. Should he have permiſſion to come on ſhore, he will be entertained by ſome of the firſt Gentlemen of this city. I have not been refuſed by a ſingle perſon on the ſubſcription.

Copy of Colonel ALLEN's note.

"Gentlemen,

"I received your generous preſent this day with a joyful heart. Thanks to god, there are ſtill the feelings of humanity in the worthy citizens of Corke towards thoſe of your bone and fleſh, who, through misfortune from the preſent broils in the empire, are needy priſoners.

"Dated Cove, January 24, 1776."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Tueſday, February* 20.

At about half paſt three o'clock the Hon. Mr. Charles Fox aroſe, and having ſpoken with much warmth and great abilities for upwards of an hour, in which he gave a very full and pointed recapitulation of the miſtakes and errors of Adminiſtration, from the reſolutions propoſed to the Houſe by Lord North in February 1774, to that day, he concluded by moving, that a committee ſhould be appointed to inquire into the cauſe of our preſent misfortunes, and unhappy ſituation, relative to the late diſputes with America; he was ſeconded by Lord Oſſory, in a ſhort, but ſenſible ſpeech. He was followed by Lord Mulgrave, who anſwered Mr. Fox pretty fully, and was replied to by the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick in an able and well digeſted ſpeech; after which a very intereſting debate was carried for ſeveral hours. The diviſion was at two this morning, when the numbers were in ſupport of Mr. Fox's motion, 104; againſt it 240.——The principal ſpeakers in the debate, which was ably handled on both ſides, were (beſides the above-mentioned) Lord North, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Lord Howe, Mr. Stanley, Sir Edward Derling, Mr. Hay, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Solicitor General, Colonel Barre, the Lord Mayor, Governor Johnſtone, Mr. Adams, Mr. Cruger, and Mr. T. Townſhend.

Kilkenny, Feb. 24. Yeſterday the firſt diviſion, conſiſting of five companies of the 9th regiment of foot commanded by Major General Lord Viſcount Ligonier, and this day the ſecond diviſion arrived here from Dublin, on their march to Corke in order to embark for America.

BOSTON, *April* 25.

A LETTER from the Weſt Indies, dated March 1, ſays, "Every barrel of proviſion has been bought in the Windward iſlands to be ſent to Boſton. A tranſport of 26 guns, well manned, and commanded by a Lieutenant of one of the ſhips of war, arrived at Barbodoes for proviſions. The inhabitants refuſed to let them have it, but he ſeized upon a ſhip that accidentally came in, belonging to Lancaſter, but laſt from Ireland, and obliged him to ſell his cargo. This day all the tranſports ſailed from Antigua for Boſton."

We hear that the continental currency is received in payments, and paſſes very freely among the inhabitants of the French Weſt India iſlands.

NEW YORK, *May* 2. A letter from Edinburgh, December 25, ſays, "Buſineſs of every kind is quite at a ſtand here; and, to add to our misfortune, a peſtilential diſtemper rages with great violence among us, which has carried off great numbers, and thrown the country in general into great conſternation."

"*Ship Dutcheſs of Gordon, Sandy Hook, April* 16, 1776.

"SIR,

"As the commander of his Majeſty's ſhips of war on this ſtation, found it expedient for his Majeſty's ſervice to burn down the pilot houſe at the Hook; I am to acquaint you, all poſſible care has been taken of Mr. Adam Dobbs and his property, and that if you will ſend down a ſloop to the Hook it will be ſuffered to bring up to New York Mr. Dobbs, his ſervants, and effects.

I am, with regard, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
WILLIAM TRYON."

To DAVID MATHEWS, *Eſq; Mayor of the city of New York.*

Three veſſels that left New London on Saturday evening aſſure us, that our fleet ſailed from the harbour's mouth on Friday laſt, with a fair wind from Newport.

A letter from a Gentleman in the continental army before Quebec, dated April 6, ſays, "Our battery at Point Levi has been firing ſome days; the mortar battery on the heights is not quite finiſhed, and in two days we will have another battery at the Little river. We have had a prodigious quantity of ſnow this winter; the tops of the fences juſt begin to appear, and I ſuppoſe that in a few days the roads will be impaſſable. We are diſcouraged at General Lee's not coming. However, General Wooſter is arrived. We ought to have at leaſt ten thouſand men more here, in caſe of troops arriving, otherwiſe the Canadians, who have aſſiſted us, will be ruined. This province is the key of America.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 2. The Roebuck man of war, after being aſhore a few hours, got off without receiving any damage.

The Roebuck, and a ſhip of 20 guns, laſt Monday chaſed a ſchooner inward bound from Hiſpaniola aſhore a little ſouthward of our capes, where her cargo is ſaved. A ſchooner from St. Euſtatia is got ſafe into Indian river, and another ſchooner from St. Euſtatia, with 5 tons of powder, ſent aſhore for a pilot, but was deſired to go into Indian river, where we hope ſhe is ſafe.---The Roebuck and the other man of war came into our road on Tueſday with two ſloops; one looks like a Bermudian veſſel, the other a clump."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in a public character, dated Ticonderoga, *April* 23, 1776.

"I have met here a Gentleman from Quebec, who left it the 6th inſtant. General Wooſter arrived there the 1ſt. On the 3d a battery was opened on Point Levi. Two more were juſt finiſhed. The ſnow on that day was 3 feet and a half deep on the level, and 7 and 9 feet deep in other places. There are 2500 men before Quebec, and proviſions of all ſorts very plenty; a calf for 7s. 6d. a ſheep the ſame. We have here 1300 troops, cannon, &c. which leave this to-morrow.—— There has been a ſkirmiſh between a party of our troops and a body of Canadians, who where induced by a proclamation of Carlton's to take up arms. There were 7 Canadians killed, 4 wounded, and 38 taken priſoners. The reſt diſperſed and delivered up the proclamation."

QUERIES *addreſſed to all the ſound heads and honeſt hearts in* AMERICA.

WHEN a King breaks through charters, ſolemnly granted by his predeceſſors, the conditions of which grants have been faithfully fulfilled: When he makes war upon his faithful ſubjects: When he interdicts their fiſheries, and other means of maintaining their families: When he gives orders to burn their defenceleſs towns; conſuming the dwellings and winter proviſions of hundreds of families, juſt before the ſetting in of that ſeveriſh ſeaſon, and driving out women and children, to ſeek ſhelter where and when it may be hard to be obtained: When he hires foreign troops, to enable him the more effectually to deſtroy his people: When he endeavours to engage even ſavages to aſſaſſinate them and their wives and children in their dwellings, that being the known method in which the Indians make what they call war: When he orders even ſlaves to be encouraged to riſe and murder their maſters, and furniſhes them with arms for that purpoſe: When he uſes all his intereſt with foreign powers to prevent his ſubjects being ſupplied with any means of defence againſt ſuch cruelties: When, beſides all this, he rejects the frequent and moſt humble petitions of his people with contempt, and refuſes to redreſs any of their grievances:

Is ſuch a King a legal Sovereign, or a tyrant?

Does he not, by ſuch conduct, forfeit the allegiance of his ſubjects?

If not, by what means may it, or can it, poſſibly be forfeited?

Are they men, or brutes, that can ſubmit to ſuch treatment, and ſtill propoſe to continue his ſubjects? And what will probably be the fate of their poſterity?

What are we to think of ſoldiers, who ſhould be men of honour, and yet can ſubmit to be the inſtruments of ſuch a tyrant, in carrying fire and ſword through a country whoſe only offence is a determination to defend its rights?

What are we to think of the nation, who, profeſſing the love of liberty, can yet ſit coolly, with folded arms, and ſee their countrymen butchered for defending it?

And what are we to think of thoſe Americans who can betray the moſt important intereſts of their country, by joining with the ſervants of ſuch a tyrant to enſlave it, and adviſing a ſubmiſſion to his will and pleaſure?

Was the crime of *Nero*, however atrocious, in putting to death his mother, his wife, and a few of his courtiers and Miniſters, equally pernicious *to his people* with that of a Prince, who ſhould order his army to fall upon and deſtroy them and ruin their country?

Do not ſeveral hiſtorians of credit deny the charge againſt Nero, that he ordered the burning of Rome?

Do not all hiſtorians agree, that he contributed largely to the rebuilding it with magnificence?

And that when *Lyons*, a city in one of his provinces, was *accidentally* conſumed by fire, he re-edified it at his own expence?

May it not therefore be juſtly ſaid of a certain Prince, that he is *Nerone, Neronior?*

ANNO 1252, in the 37th year of Henry III. the Prior of the hoſpital of St. John, in Clerkenwell, complaining to that King of a notorious injury, and ſhewing ſome charters granted by former Kings, and by the King himſelf, he replied, in anger, and with a great oath, "You and the Templers have ſo many liberties and charters, that your ſuperfluous poſſeſſions make you proud, and your pride makes you mad; thoſe things, therefore, ought prudently to be revoked which were imprudently granted;" and added, "*Sic et ego infringam hano, & alias chartas quas predeceſſores met & ego temere conceſſimus**."

The maſter of the hoſpital (the Prior) anſwered briſkly, with an erected countenance, "What is that you ſay, my Liege? God forbid that ſo unſeemly a word ſhould come out of your mouth: *Quamdiu juſticiam obſervas, Rex eſſe poteris: & quam cite hanc injregeris, Rex eſſe deſines* †."

Petyt's Jus Parliamentarium, page 81.

* *So will I break this and other charters, which my predeceſſors and myſelf have indiſcretely granted.*

† *As long as you obſerve and do juſtice, you may continue to be King; but the moment you break your faith, you ceaſe to be King.*

THE author of the INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY in Mr. Purdie's paper of the 10th inſtant is deſired to inform the public who HE is, and who he means by Dr. H. from G. If there is ſuch a one whom the author intends to ridicule by his malevolence, I make no doubt but he is able to vindicate himſelf from the malignity of any ſuch, to the ſatisfaction of all mankind.——If he is a New Englandman, though I will not be anſwerable for his drawing teeth, yet am in no doubt of his dexterity in *letting blood* from the diſtance of one foot to fifteen *rods*.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 11.

TWELVE hundred men from this colony are ordered for North Carolina, to reinforce the troops collected at Cape Fear to oppoſe General Clinton. It is not certain what number of miniſterial troops are arrived; report ſays 5000.

Eleven tons of gunpowder is juſt arrived in this colony, and ſafe landed.

We have within our Capes the Fowey man of war of 24 guns, the Nautilus of 16 guns, and the Otter of 10 guns.

On Wedneſday laſt the Honourable Convention of this colony came to the unanimous reſolution (for which ſee the fourth page of this paper) of giving inſtruction to our Delegates in Congreſs at Philadelphia to propoſe a final ſeparation of theſe colonies from Great Britain, by declaring them free and independent ſtates. The day following the troops in this city, with the train of artillery, were drawn up, and went through their firings, and various other military manœuvres, with the greateſt exactneſs; a continental union flag was diſplayed upon the Capitol, and in the evening many of the inhabitants illuminated their houſes.

Yeſterday being the day appointed by the Honourable the Continental Congreſs for a day of faſting and prayer throughout the Thirteen United Colonies, the Rev. Thomas Price delivered an excellent ſermon in this city to a very crowded audience, from theſe words: *Hearken ye, all Judah, and ye inhabitants of Jeruſalem, and thou King Jehoſhaphat; thus ſaith the Lord unto you: Be not afraid, nor diſmayed, by reaſon of this great multitude; for the battle is not your's, but God's.* 2 Chron. chapter xx, verſe 15.

Extract of a letter from LONDON, *December* 21, 1775.

"I have always been of opinion that our connexion with this country ought not to be diſſolved. It made me happy to ſee, by the proceedings of the General Congreſs, that it was their ſentiment; but the bill which has now paſſed both Houſes of Parliament, and will in a few days receive the royal aſſent, has, by treating the colonies as enemies, put an end to that queſtion. They cannot be enemies and ſubjects at the ſame time. The moment that bill paſſes it puts the two countries aſunder. It is better ſo unnatural a meaſure ſhould move from thoſe Miniſters who have been the cauſe of all the calamities we lament.

'America has nothing now to do but to provide for herſelf. The hoſtilities the ſame Miniſters are meditating againſt her, you know, I conceive, will be as ineffectual as they are unwiſe. If the Miniſtry can collect 20,000 men for the next campaign, they will perform wonders. If they ſucceed with that number, it will be ſtill more miraculous. If they do not ſucceed they will not be able to attempt another campaign.

'During the whole of laſt ſummer, they have offered as high premiums as in the utmoſt exigency of the laſt war, and without the leaſt ſucceſs. The few boys they obtained were a ridicule upon recruiting. It is certain Ruſſia will not furniſh them the aſſiſtance they ſolicited, nor the Iriſh Roman Catholics be tempted into the ſervice.

'Without a miracle then, they have no chance of ever ſeeing ſuch an army as that which has found ſuch difficulty in acquiring

a ſingle hill in America. Under ſuch difficulties, and with ſuch an army, they are to contend againſt a numerous American army, trained in one campaign of uncommon activity and vigilance; and againſt the whole continent in arms, and actuated by every motive that can make the timorous terrible, and the brave irreſiſtible. Beſides this, the ſcene of war muſt be in a country impracticable to thoſe who do not know it, and abounding with ſuch advantages to the natives, that with common prudence it is impoſſible for an enemy to advance fifty miles. It is unneceſſary to enumerate the thouſand other obvious and inſuperable difficulties they muſt encounter. What I have already mentioned is enough to brand their meaſures with madneſs. In my opinion the miſchief of them will be felt here within half a year, ſo as to produce the moſt dangerous internal commotions. An attack from France too is exceedingly probable. It is certain that her interpoſition by the means of Sweden prevented the Ruſſian auxiliaries.

'The oſtenſible reaſon on the part of Ruſſia was, that there was no cartel ſettled between Great Britain and America. The want of this will certainly make every power reluctant in lending their troops, eſpecially for a ſervice ſo diſtant and deſperate. So that I think there is not the leaſt probability of their obtaining foreign troops, now or hereafter. Upon this view of things, you will think, with me, that our countrymen have the game in their own hands. I truſt they will play it ſo as to eſtabliſh the dignity and renown of the American name, and the conſtitutional liberties of America, upon an immortal baſis. The addreſſes which were moved by the Miniſtry againſt the advice of Lord Manſfield, have decided the popular opinion to be againſt the meaſures, with the immenſe influence of a government that has more than 50,000 places and penſions in its diſpoſal, with all Scotland at its heels, and all the Jacobites and Tories ſupporting it as the old cauſe. They have not been able to enrol a tenth part of the nation in the liſt of addreſſes. In London, Middleſex, Southwark, Coventry, Leeds, Newcaſtle, Briſtol, Bradford, Berkſhire, or whenever it has come to a decided queſtion, the petitioners have out numbered the addreſſers. In this ſituation they truſt to the chapter of accidents; they hope that ſome diſſention in America will give them an opportunity of exerting the influence of corruption, which they find ſo effectual at Weſtminſter. Lord Bute's pupil bids them go on, and they do it more willingly becauſe, by furniſhing a pretence for increaſing taxes, it augments the means of plunder, and they hold themſelves ſecure at leaſt of his protection. They will, however, be fortunate if they eſcape the effects of a treachery that has hitherto known no exceptions. Such is the ſum of our political ſituation, than which nothing can be more deſperate.

'The public begins to conceive, that theſe meaſures will ſever America for ever from this country. The Miniſtry are ſo conſcious of it, that they have hired Dean Tucker to ſoften the buſineſs, by perſuading the people that it will be no loſs. A piratical war they think they can maintain with decided advantage, from the ſuperiority of their navy; and even in this I believe they are governed more by the hopes of plunder than of conqueſt. Upon this principle Lord North's laſt bill is founded, to render all American property and veſſels confiſcate and prize. Spain tried exactly the ſame experiment with the Dutch, and it ended then, as I hope it will now, in the proſperity and independency of the commerce of the States. Upon the whole, I think we may be ſatisfied that neither the evil ſpirit of Lord Bute and his pupil, nor the machinations of their Miniſters, will ever prevail againſt the unanimity and ſpirit of our countrymen.

'The piratical war they are planning muſt operate againſt them, exactly in proportion as their commerce exceeds that of America. Their bill authorizes, and muſt neceſſarily produce, retaliation. They have much at ſtake upon the ſeas, and America little. The conſequence is inevitable. In this line, therefore, they are as little likely to ſucceed, or perſevere. Happily for the rights of mankind, experience does not teach them wiſdom, and the weakneſs of their heads defeats the wickedneſs of their hearts. As little do I conceive will they ſucceed in corrupting of the Congreſs, and dividing the colonies. A people who have every thing at ſtake will be too watchful: A Congreſs ſo highly truſted, and ſo conſpicuous, will be too wiſe and too virtuous to be ſeduced. When I think of the men who are thus attempting to reduce near three millions of brave, wiſe, united freemen, to the moſt abject ſlavery, the means with which they are to accompliſh it, the diſtance, the diſadvantages under which they are to act, I do not know in what words to expreſs my contempt. But knowing too, as I do, that France will certainly interfere, I am much more inclined to think that they will reduce Great Britain under the dominion of France, than America under that of Great Britain. It is, indeed, highly probable that the ultimate object of Lord Bute, Lord Manſfield, and the Scotch, who are the ſole and ſecret movers of all theſe meaſures, is to reſtore the expelled race, and what Dr. Johnſon, in the definition of a Tory, calls the antient conſtitution in Church and State. Once more I wiſh you happy, and, cut off as we ſhall be from all accidental communication, I ſhall reſt ſatisfied, that the union, firmneſs, and ſpirit of our countrymen, will preſerve our liberties againſt all invaders."

On Monday the 6th inſtant the General Convention of Delegates met at the Capitol, when the Hon. Edmund Pendleton, Eſq; being elected Preſident, addreſſed himſelf to the Convention in the following manner:

Gentlemen,

BE pleaſed to accept my ſincere thanks for the honour done me in your election to this high and important office, which I eſteem the more, as it affords a public teſtimony that my former endeavours for the proper diſcharge of that truſt have not been unacceptable to my country. I beg leave to aſſure you of my unremitted attention to the arduous duties of my appointment, which I will endeavour to execute with the utmoſt impartiality; and, conſcious of my want of abilities, I ſhall rely with confidence on your candour to make the moſt favourable interpretation of all my actions.

We are now met in General Convention according to the ordinance for our election, at a time truly critical, when ſubjects of the moſt important and intereſting nature require our ſerious attention.

The adminiſtration of juſtice, and almoſt all the powers of government, have now been ſuſpended for near two years. It will become us to reflect whether we can longer ſuſtain the great ſtruggle we are making in this ſituation; and the caſe of criminals confined and not tried, and others who may be apprehended purſuant to our laws, deſerves particular notice.

Our military and naval arrangements, as well as the funds for ſupporting them, will call for our reviſion; and the ordinance preſcribing a mode of puniſhment for the enemies of *America* in this colony being very defective, will require amendment.

There are ſome articles more immediately neceſſary for our people, particularly ſalt, which it may be wiſe to encourage the production and manufacture of, either by increaſed bounties, or erecting public works, as ſhall be judged moſt effectual to that end.

Several reſolutions of Congreſs, and letters from our delegates on theſe and other ſubjects, I am directed by the Committee of Safety to lay before you, together with ſeveral petitions they have received, on which it was not within their powers to determine.

In the diſcuſſion of theſe, and all other ſubjects which may come under our conſideration, permit me to recommend calmneſs, unanimity, and diligence, as the moſt likely means of bringing them to a happy and proſperous iſſue.

IN CONVENTION.

PRESENT one Hundred and twelve MEMBERS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1776.

FORASMUCH as all the endeavours of the United Colonies, by the moſt decent repreſentations and petitions to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, to reſtore peace and ſecurity to America under the Britiſh government, and a re-union with that people upon juſt and liberal terms, inſtead of a redreſs of grievances, have produced, from an imperious and vindictive Adminiſtration, increaſed inſult, oppreſſion, and a vigorous attempt to effect our total deſtruction. By a late act, all theſe colonies are declared to be in rebellion, and out of the protection of the Britiſh Crown, our properties ſubjected to confiſcation, our people, when captivated, compelled to join in the murder and plunder of their relations and countrymen, and all former rapine and oppreſſion of Americans declared legal and juſt. Fleets and armies are raiſed, and the aid of foreign troops engaged to aſſiſt theſe deſtructive purpoſes: The King's repreſentative in this colony hath not only withheld all the powers of government from operating for our ſafety, but, having retired on board an armed ſhip, is carrying on a piratical and ſavage war againſt us, tempting our ſlaves, by every artifice, to reſort to him, and training and employing them againſt their maſters. In this ſtate of extreme danger, we have no alternative left but an abject ſubmiſſion to the will of thoſe over-bearing tyrants, or a total ſeparation from the Crown and Government of Great Britain, uniting and exerting the ſtrength of all America for defence, and forming alliances with foreign powers for commerce and aid in war: Wherefore, appealing to the SEARCHER OF HEARTS for the ſincerity of former declarations, expreſſing our deſire to preſerve the connection with that nation, and that we are driven from that inclination by their wicked councils, and the eternal laws of ſelf-preſervation,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, *that the delegates appointed to repreſent this colony in General Congreſs be inſtructed to propoſe to that reſpectable body to declare the United Colonies free and independent ſtates, abſolved from all allegiance to, or dependence upon, the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain; and that they give the aſſent of this colony to ſuch declaration, and to whatever meaſures may be thought proper and neceſſary by the Congreſs for forming foreign alliances, and a confederation of the colonies; at ſuch time, and in the manner, as to them ſhall ſeem beſt: Provided, that the power of forming government for, and the regulations of the internal concerns of each colony, be left to the reſpective colonial legiſlatures.*

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, *that a committee be appointed to prepare a DECLARATION of RIGHTS, and ſuch a plan of government as will be moſt likely to maintain peace and order in this colony, and ſecure ſubſtantial and equal liberty to the people.*

EDMUND PENDLETON, *Preſident.*
JOHN TAZEWELL, *Clerk of the Conv.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD *by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* WILLIAMSBURG, *the following Articles, for ready Money only.*

BROADCLOTHS, Thread and Silk Breeches Patterns, black Silk Laſting, Serge Duſoy, Damaſcus, Loretto, Tobine, *India* Perſians, Luſtrings, Muſlins, Gauze, Cambrick, Lawn and Gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons, black Minionet and Blond Lace, Ditto laced Hats, plain Ditto, Women's Hats and Bonnets, Gloves, Ribands, Fans, Necklaces, Cap Wire, Paſte Combs, gilt Sibe and Knee Buckles, large Dreſſing Glaſſes, black Walnut Tea Cheſts, Do. Candleſticks, Japan Waiters, painted Chimney and Table Covers, Decanters, Wine Glaſſes, Stands and Caſtors, Ticklers, Window Glaſs, Spaniſh Brown, red and white Lead, Saws, Scythes, Two-Shilling Nails, a Variety of China Cups, Saucers, and Teapots, Guns and Gun Locks, a large Quantity of Grubbing and Hilling Hoes, broad and narrow Axes, Steelyards of all Sizes, *Dutch* Ovens, Braſs and Iron Skillets, Tea Kitchens and Kettles, Sheep and Tailors Shears, Sciſſors, Razor Straps, Combs, Fiſh Hooks, Cork Screws, Shoemakers and Saddlers Tools, Saddles, Bridles, and a conſiderable Number of other Articles too tedious to enumerate. WILLIAM PITT.

☞ I have alſo a LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of SWORDS.

To be RENTED,

THE Tenement lately occupied by *Zenith Tate* (formerly by *Fortunatus Sydnor*) upon *Shockoe* Hill, in the Town of *Richmond*, to be entered on immediately. For further Particulars inquire of *Joſhua Storrs*, or the Subſcriber, in *Goochland*.

‖ JOSEPH WATKINS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 11, 1776.

ALL Perſons in my Debt, for Shaving, Dreſſing, *&c.* contracted before I entered into Partnerſhip with Mr. *Wylie*, are once more requeſted to diſcharge their Accounts (ſome of which have been ſtanding for Years) that I may be enabled to pay thoſe Debts which I have been under a Neceſſity of contracting for the Support of my Family through their Neglect. If this Application proves ineffectual, and the Law ſhould not be open to force Compliance, thoſe who are deficient will have their Names expoſed in the Gazette. Gentlemen who pay me punctually may rely on my conſtant Attendance, and utmoſt Endeavours to give Satisfaction; others can expect no more of my Services. GEORGE LAFONG

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Suſſex* County, about two Years ago, a Negro Fellow named JIM, about 24 Years old, of a yelloviſh Complexion, is bow legged, has a remarkable long Head, his Hair was nicely trimmed when he went away, and his fore Teeth are very open. As it is probable the ſaid Slave may be ſtolen, or detained by ſome Villain, from the Length of Time he has been gone, any Perſon who will bring me the ſaid ſlave, or convict the Thief (if ſtolen) ſhall receive the above Reward from

4 THOMAS HUSON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Samuel Cobb's*, in *Amelia*, the 7th of *March*, TWO HORSES, *viz.* a CHESTNUT SORREL about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, with a Blaze Face, ſome of his Feet white, and ſome remarkable dark Spots on his off Buttock; the other a BAY, about the ſame Height, with a Blaze Face, and carries his head, when rode, very ſtraight. Neither of them are branded that I know of. Whoever delivers them to me in *Cumberland* County ſhall have 10 Dollars Reward, or (if ſtolen) 10l. on Conviction of the Thief.

‖ EDWARD MUMFORD.

MILNER's, *April* 10, 1776.

EARLY in *May* I propoſe going to the *Weſt Indies* for a few Months. Thoſe who have any Claim againſt *Michael* and *John Wallace* and Company will pleaſe to apply for Payment; and it will be obliging in thoſe who are indebted to them to call and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment, or otherwiſe, as may be moſt convenient, before I go away, as there may not be any Perſon left to tranſact the Buſineſs in my Abſence.

MICHAEL WALLACE.

STRAYED from Mr. *Richard Gregory's*, in *Glouceſter* County, the firſt of *January* laſt, a BLACK HORSE about 4 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 7 Years old, branded on the near Shoulder with the Bottom of a Bell, which nearly forms a Square, and on the near Buttock with a large Dot. I will give a Reward of 30s. to any Perſon who delivers the ſaid Horſe to Mr. *Richard Gregory*, or to me in *Caroline*.

2‖ ANTHONY NEW.

SUFFOLK, *April* 10, 1776.

I AM under the Neceſſity of ſailing for the *Weſt Indies*, about the firſt of next Month, from whence I propoſe returning as ſoon as I poſſibly can.---As no Partner of the Houſe of *Gibſon*, *Donaldſon*, and *Hamilton*, will be in the Country after I ſail, I requeſt all thoſe who have any Claims againſt the ſaid Concern will apply before that Time, and they ſhall be paid. I ſhall take it extremely kind in thoſe indebted to the Concern, who have not yet ſettled their Accounts, if they will call and have them adjuſted, and ſettled by Specialties, or otherwiſe, as may be moſt expedient. DOUGLAS HAMILTON.

BEDFORD, *April* 25, 1776.

WHEREAS I gave two Bonds, bearing Date the 27th of *September* 1774, each for the Sum of 25l. one payable the 20th of *May* 1776, the other the 20th of *May* 1777, to *Anthony Haden* of *Albemarle* County, in Conſideration of a certain Parcel of Land in *Bedford*: I hereby forewarn any Perſon from taking Aſſignments of the ſaid Bonds until the ſaid *Haden* makes me a legal Right to the ſaid Land.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in *Brunſwick*, on *Nottoway* River, the 7th of *March*, a black MARE that is with Foal, inclinable to a Cheſtnut Colour, about 4 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with a ſmall Star in her Forehead intermixed with white Hairs down to her Noſe, which appears to be a Snip; has ſome Saddle Spots, the Mane under the Bridle is cut and mixed with white Hairs, a dark Spot on her Rump about the Size of a Man's Hand; ſhe paces and trots, and is dockt. Alſo was ſtolen, at the ſame Time, a white Horſe about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded, as well as I remember, on the near Shoulder W, on his near Buttock HG, on the off Shoulder and Buttock ↄ, and on his Jaw Something reſembling a Flower de Luce, trots and gallops very hard. Whoever delivers the Mare to me ſhall have 5l. Reward, and 40s. upon Delivery of the Horſe, or 10l. for the Horſes and Thief. JOHN BANTON.

TAKEN up on *Little* River, in *Hanover*, a dark bay MARE about 9 Years old, 4 Feet 8¾ Inches high, has a Star in her Forehead about the Size of a Dollar, a few white Hairs down the Side of her Face and near the Root of her Tail, and paces altogether. She has been in the Neighbourhood ever ſince *October* laſt. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l.

THOMAS BURCH HULET.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a BLACK MARE about 19 Years old, 4 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, with a large Star in her Forehead, a Snip on her Noſe, a roached Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock TE in a Piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. ‖ JOHN NEWTON.

HALIFAX (*North Carolina*) *April* 12, 1776.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Joſeph Montfort*, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment, or give Bonds for their reſpective Balances. All thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known to 6 HENRY MONTFORT, Executor.

Juſt come to Hand, and to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

A large and exact VIEW of the late

BATTLE at CHARLESTOWN,

Elegantly coloured, Price one Dollar.

Alſo an excellent MAP of

The preſent SEAT of CIVIL WAR,

Taken by an able Draughtſman who was on the Spot at the late Engagement. Price one Dollar.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſes and Lots wherein the Subſcriber now lives, in the Town of *Peterſburg*, conſiſting of a large Dwelling-Houſe, Storehouſe, and all convenient Outhouſes, in good Repair; a large Garden and Paſture adjoining, and the Situation equal to any in the Colony for Buſineſs. It is ſo well known, that a particular Deſcription is unneceſſary. Alſo a few Houſe Servants, Houſehold Furniture, *&c.* a Lot in the Town of *Peterſburg*, and 400 Acres of good Tobacco Land in *Charlotte*. The Purchaſers may have Poſſeſſion immediately, and the Payment made eaſy by giving approved Security.---As I intend leaving the Colony, thoſe who have any Demands againſt me are deſired to apply for Payment; and all Perſons indebted, it is hoped, will either diſcharge their Accounts, or think it reaſonable to give Security.

As the Purchaſers of the Land in *Ward's Fork*, belonging to *John Lidderdale*, Eſq; of *London*, are in ſome doubt of their having a Right, this is to inform them, that the Deeds will be ſent, properly executed, with an Acknowledgment of Mrs. *Lidderdale's* Right of Dower, when the Times will admit of an Opportunity, and may be aſſured of having a moſt undoubted Title made them. They will likewiſe pleaſe to obſerve, that the Deeds will not be recorded till the Money is paid, agreeable to the Terms of Sale. And if any of the Purchaſers are in Doubt of my being properly authoriſed to make Sale of the Lands, they may be fully ſatisfied at the Secretary's Office, where the Power of Attorney is recorded.

(12) RICHARD HANSON.

RUN away from the Vineyard, a little below *Williamſburg*, a Negro Man named SAUNDY, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, about 27 Years old, knock kneed; had on, when he went away, a dark red *Newmarket* Coat. I have been informed he is lurking about *Williamſburg*. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 15s. Reward, beſides what the law allows.

tf ANDREW ESTAVE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION where I now live, containing 320 Acres of Land, ſituated about three Miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon is a large new Brick Dwelling-Houſe 54 Feet by 32, with four Rooms and a flush Paſſage below Stairs, and five Rooms above, very commodiouſly contrived, and the Building well executed; a Brick Kitchen 32 Feet by 16, two Rooms below and two above Stairs, with all other neceſſary Offices in good Repair, and ſeveral Orchards of the beſt Kinds of Fruit Trees. This Seat being well known, I think a more accurate Deſcription unneceſſary. The Time of Payment will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer, and the Terms known by applying to Mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or

tf ROBERT NEWSUM.